

XXXI.—*On a Collection of Birds made by Mr. A. B. Percival in British East Africa.* By D. A. BANNERMAN, B.A., M.B.O.U. *With Field-Notes* by the Collector.

(Plate XI.)

THE present paper is based on a collection of birds which was formed by Mr. Arthur Blayney Percival (Game-Ranger to the Protectorate) in British East Africa, during the years 1900–1903, and presented to the British Museum. The collection, though a small one, is of special interest from the fact that it was chiefly made in the coastal districts, whence comparatively few specimens have hitherto been received. A few birds were also obtained at various points along the railway between Mombasa and Nairobi, and in the neighbourhood of Mount Kilimanjaro; likewise some at Shimoni, Takungu, and Malindi: the three last-named are places situated on the coast-line, Malindi being some fifty miles north of Mombasa. Unfortunately, Mr. Percival obtained only a small series of each species, and it is to be regretted that in many instances the sex was not determined.

Only one species—a Bulbul (*Chlorocichla percivali*)—proved to be new in Mr. Percival's collection, and this has already been described by Dr. Neumann; but several rare birds, not previously represented in the Natural History Museum, are also included. Among the more interesting species may be mentioned *Pytelia nitidula*, which is here figured for the first time from specimens in Mr. F. J. Jackson's collection; the curious Golden Pipit, *Tmetothylacus tenellus*, of which Mr. Percival obtained a small series; *Macrosphenus kretschmeri*, hitherto unrepresented in the National Collection; and the extremely rare Fan-tailed Warbler, *Cisticola pictipennis*, from the Kikuyu Forest.

In the following itinerary will be found a list of the localities visited by Mr. Percival, with the months in which the birds were collected:—

<i>Mombasa.</i>	Coast of British East Africa.	Aug., Sept., Oct. (1900); May (1903).
<i>Takaungu.</i>	" " "	Nov., Dec. (1900); Jan., Feb., March, April (1901).
<i>Tanganiko.</i>	" " "	Feb. (1901).
<i>Malindi.</i>	" " "	Feb., March (1901).
<i>Umtondea.</i>	" " "	March (1901).
<i>Shimoni.</i>	" " "	May, June (1901).
<i>Lake Naivasha.</i>	British East Africa.	Nov. (1901).
<i>Lake Njiri.</i>	" " "	Jan. (1902).
<i>Tsavo Swamp.</i>	" " "	Feb. (1902).
<i>Kikuyu Forest.</i>	" " "	March, April, May, June, July (1902).
<i>Nairobi.</i>	" " "	April, May, June (1902).
<i>Mt. Kilimanjaro.</i>	German East Africa.	Jan., Feb., March (1902).
<i>M'buguni.</i>	" " "	Feb. (1902).

Throughout this paper I have quoted Dr. Reichenow's work 'Die Vögel Afrikas' as "Reich." and Captain Shelley's 'Birds of Africa' as "Shelley, B. of A."

Where Mr. Percival has supplied field-notes I have placed them in square brackets and appended his initials.

My most grateful thanks are due to Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, for his invaluable help and advice, and also to his attendant, Mr. Wells, for the many services which he has rendered me.

1. PHOLIDAUGES VERREAUXI (Finsch & Hartl.).

Cinnyricinclus verreauxi Reich. ii. p. 680.

a. Imm. Mombasa. (No. 37.)

[Common on the mainland. The males were outnumbered by the females by four or five to one. Up country it was rare.—A. B. P.]

2. LAMPROCOLIUS CHALYBEUS (Hempr. & Ehr.).

Lamprocolius chalybeus Reich. ii. p. 687.

a. Ad. Nairobi. (No. 246 a.)

3. BUPHAGA ERYTHORHYNCHA (Stanl.).

Buphagus erythrorhynchus Reich. ii. p. 667.

a. ♂. Mombasa, 31st Aug., 1900. (No. 9.)

[This Ox-pecker was not very common on the coast. It is

very injurious to cattle and donkeys, as it rips up sores and old wounds.—*A. B. P.*]

4. *BUCHANGA ASSIMILIS* (Bechst.).

Dicrurus afer (Licht.); Reich. ii. p. 646.

a. ♂. Tsavo Swamp, 15th Feb., 1902. (No. 245.)

5. *ORIOLOUS ROLLETI* Salvad.

Oriolus larvatus rolleti Reich. ii. p. 659.

a. Ad. Takaungu, Feb. 1901. (No. 130.)

6. *VIDUA HYPOCHERINA* Verr.

Vidua hypocherina Reich. iii. p. 216.

a. [♂.] Mt. Kilimanjaro, 18th Jan., 1902.

This specimen is almost in adult plumage, but it still retains a few brown feathers on the mantle and back.

7. *VIDUA PRINCIPALIS* (Linn.).

Vidua serena (Linn.); Reich. iii. p. 217.

a. ♂. Takaungu.

b. Jr. Nairobi, 28th May, 1902. (No. 281.)

The specimen obtained at Nairobi is of particular interest as it is in the uniform brown plumage of the young bird. It is the only example in this state in the Natural History Museum.

8. *DREPANOPECTES JACKSONI* Sharpe.

Drepanoplectes jacksoni Reich. iii. p. 143.

a, b. ♂. Nairobi, 24th and 28th May, 1902. (Nos. 286, 287.)

[During the breeding-season the male of this species performs a peculiar nuptial dance, leaping about a foot into the air and dropping back to the ground with the wings and tail raised. Time after time this performance is repeated until the grass is broken down in a circle, only a tuft being left in the middle.—*A. B. P.*]

9. *UROBRACHYA ZANZIBARICA* Shelley.

Urobrachya zanzibarica Shelley, B. of A. iv. p. 64 (1905).

a. ♂. Takaungu, 1st Dec., 1900.

Urobrachya zanzibarica Shelley is distinguished from *U. hildebrandti* Sharpe by having the greater wing-coverts

almost entirely black, whereas in the latter species they are almost entirely chestnut.

[This Weaver was found in the open spaces in the bush, usually near swamps. It was plentiful on the road to Shimoni, south of Mombasa.—A. B. P.]

10. PYROMELANA FLAMMICEPS (Swains.).

Pyromelana flammiceps Reich. iii. p. 118.

a, b. ♂ imm. Takaungu, 25th March and 1st April.
(No. 172.)

c. Imm. Mombasa.

11. PYROMELANA XANTHOMELAS (Rüpp.).

Euplectes xanthomelas Reich. iii. p. 128.

a. ♂. Nairobi. (No. 297.)

b. Imm. Kikuyu Forest, 29th June, 1902. (No. 339.)

Iris dark brown; bill horn-coloured; legs dark brown.

12. QUELEA ÆTHIOPICA (Sundev.).

Quelea sanguinirostris æthiopica Reich. iii. p. 109.

a, b. [♂] ♀. Near Mt. Kilimanjaro, 20th Feb., 1902.
(Nos. 247 & 248.)

From Mr. Percival's notes it appears that this species was decidedly scarce. The specimen (no doubt a male) which Mr. Percival procured on Mt. Kilimanjaro is an example of Dr. Reichenow's *Q. intermedia*. This form according to Capt. Shelley (B. of A. iv. p. 115) is probably a cross between *Q. quelea* and *Q. æthiopica*, both of which range into the Great Lake district of Central Africa.

13. SPERMESTES NIGRICEPS Cass.

Spermestes nigriceps Reich. iii. p. 153.

a. ♀. Shimoni, 19th May, 1901.

b. Kikuyu Forest, 30th June, 1902. (No. 350.)

Bill slate-coloured; legs and feet dark brown.

[This little Weaver-Finch was almost always seen in flocks, some of which were of considerable size. They were more common round Mombasa in the grass-country than at Shimoni. One was seen collecting grass for its nest in March.—A. B. P.]

14. LAGONOSTICTA NIVEO-GUTTATA (Peters).

Hypargos niveoguttatus Reich. iii. p. 157.

a, b. ♂. Takaungu, 28th March, 1901. (No. 150.)

c, d. ♀. Mt. Kilimanjaro, 8th Feb. to 9th March, 1902.
(Nos. 227 & 228.)

Bill and feet slate-coloured; wattle round the eye very faint blue.

[Not uncommon in the thick bush, but difficult to obtain, as it can only be seen when at close quarters. It comes to the paths, after rain, to drink.—A. B. P.]

15. LAGONOSTICTA BRUNNEICEPS Sharpe.

Lagonosticta brunneiceps Reich. iii. p. 196.

a, b. ♂. Takaungu, March 1901. (Nos. 113, 114.)

c, d. M'buguni, 6th Feb., 1902. (Nos. 224, 225.)

[This was the commonest Waxbill; it was usually found in pairs, but sometimes in small flocks of ten or a dozen individuals. Even then the birds were together in pairs.—A. B. P.]

16. AMADINA ALEXANDERI Neum.

Amadina fasciata alexanderi Neum. Bull. B. O. C. xxiii. p. 43 (1908).

Amadina fasciata Reich. iii. p. 146 (part.).

a-c. ♂ ♀. Near Mt. Kilimanjaro, 18th Jan., 1902.

These specimens are all typical examples of *Amadina alexanderi*. Professor Neumann has renamed *A. sudanensis* Alexander as *A. f. alexanderi*.

[All these birds were obtained out of one flock at a pool of fresh water about fifty-five miles north of Kilimanjaro; this was the only water to be found for miles, and thousands of birds came there to drink, including Sand-Grouse, Pigeons, Guinea-fowl, &c.—A. B. P.]

17. PYTELIA AFRA (Gmel.).

Pytelia afra Reich. iii. p. 162.

a. Ad. Mombasa, Oct. 1900.

[This specimen was shot out of a flock met with at a lake near Mombasa.—A. B. P.]



H. Grönvold del.

PYTELIA NITIDULA.

West, Newman imp.

18. PYTELIA NITIDULA. (Plate XI.)

Estrelda nitidula Hartl. Ibis, 1865, p. 269 [Natal].

Hypargos nitidulus Shelley, B. of A. iv. p. 242 (1905).

a. [♂] imm. Mombasa, Oct. 1901.

The British Museum possesses an immature male of this very rare species procured at Durban by Gordge, which is, no doubt, a typical example of *P. nitidula* (Hartlaub). This specimen is apparently of the same species as the bird procured by Mr. Percival at Mombasa, but the latter is much more nearly mature. In Mr. Jackson's collection there are four examples of the same species obtained at Entebbe and Marsabit, including an adult pair and two immature birds.

The evidence before us seems clearly to indicate that the East African examples are of the same species as the bird from Natal, but without adult specimens from the latter locality for comparison it is impossible to be quite certain on this point.

The description of the adult male and female is as follows:—

Adult male.—Closely allied to *P. schlegeli* Sharpe, from West Africa, but with a less robust bill and a straighter culmen; the scarlet area round the eye and on the throat is much less intense in colour and much more restricted, and there is only a wash of scarlet on the olive-green chest, whereas in *P. schlegeli* the chest is mostly vermilion. The colour of the upper parts is dull olive, not golden-olive. The bill in dried skins appears to be nearly uniform black, only the tip of the lower mandible being reddish; in *P. schlegeli* the bill is bluish at the base, and the tips of both mandibles as well as the greater part of the lower are rose-colour.

Total length 4 inches; wing 2·0; tail 1·4; tarsus 0·6.

Adult female.—Differs from the male in having the lores and the area round the eyes, as well as the chin and throat, light cinnamon, the middle of the chest and breast being of the same colour; the under tail-coverts are pale yellowish-buff, instead of olive-green.

Total length 4·0 inches; wing 2·0; tail 1·2; tarsus 0·6.

The immature male resembles the female, but the entire under parts are greyish, washed with olive on the chest and sides, and there are one or two rather faintly marked twin-spot feathers visible on the middle of the breast and belly.

I may here remark that, as pointed out by Captain Shelley [Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 30 (1903)], Hartlaub, in addition to the *Estrela nitidula* mentioned above, described an entirely different bird under the name *Lagonosticta nitidula* [Bull. Mus. Belg. iv. p. 145, pl. iv. fig. 2 (1886)]. Capt. Shelley has renamed the latter bird *Hypargus harterti*, but as the two species belong to totally different genera both Hartlaub's names ought to be retained. The character said to distinguish the genus *Hypargus* from *Pytelia* and *Lagonosticta* is the attenuated extremity of the first primary quill.

19. NEISNA KILIMENSIS Sharpe.

Neisna kilimensis Reich. iii. p. 205.

a. Ad. Nairobi, 20th May, 1902.

20. ESTRILDA MINOR (Cab.).

Estrilda astrild minor Reich. iii. p. 180.

a. Imm. Nairobi, 28th May, 1902. (No. 215.)

21. SYCOBROTUS INSIGNIS Sharpe.

Ploceus insignis Reich. iii. p. 36.

a. [♀] ad. Nairobi, 3rd June, 1902. (No. 298.)

b. [♀] ad. Kikuyu Forest, 29th June, 1902. (No. 340.)

This species was originally described by Dr. Sharpe from a female obtained on Mt. Elgon by Mr. F. J. Jackson ('Ibis,' 1891, p. 117, pl. v. fig. 1). The type-specimen in the British Museum has the yellow on the under parts continued on to the throat, as is also the case in a second female from Nandi obtained in June by Mr. Percival. In both these examples the throat is black. This appears to me to be the fully adult plumage. In a male, obtained at Eldoma Ravine in May, the feathers on the throat are black edged with yellow, shewing an intermediate stage of plumage.

22. MELANHYPHANTES MELANOXANTHUS Cab.

Ploceus melanoxanthus Reich. iii. p. 42.

a, b. ♂ ♀. Mombasa, 26th Aug. and Oct. 1900. Nos. 8 & 40.

This Weaver-Finch extends its range across Africa from Mombasa on the east coast to Landana on the west, where the nearly allied species *M. nigricollis* is found. It is distinguished from the latter by having the upper tail-coverts black instead of olive-green.

[These were solitary birds inhabiting low thick bushes: they were very noisy and inquisitive.—A. B. P.]

23. HETERHYPHANTES REICHENOWI (Fischer).

Ploceus reichenowi Reich. iii. p. 38.

a-e. ♂ ♀ et imm. Kikuyu Forest, 29th March to 30th June, 1902. (Nos. 354 & 360.)

24. HYPHANTORNIS BOJERI (Hartl. & Finsch).

Ploceus bojeri Reich. iii. p. 92.

a. ♂. Takaungu, 26th March, 1901.

b. Imm. Mombasa.

The immature bird has the upper mandible dark horn-coloured and the lower mandible yellow.

[This was the commonest Weaver-bird on the coast; hundreds used to nest in the garden of the Mombasa Club.—A. B. P.]

25. HYPHANTORNIS SPEKII Heugl.

Ploceus spekei Reich. iii. p. 65.

a. [♂.] Kikuyu Forest.

26. HYPHANTORNIS XANTHOPS Hartl.

Ploceus xanthops Reich. iii. p. 88.

Hyphantornis xanthops Grant, Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. p. 278 (1910).

a. Kikuyu Forest, 1st July, 1902. (No. 363.)

27. PASSER GONGONENSIS Oustalet.

Passer gongonensis Reich. iii. p. 229.

Passer crassirostris Shelley, B. of A. iii. p. 255 (1902).

a. Takaungu, March 1901. (No. 120.)

b. Nairobi, 10th April, 1902. (No. 276.)

Besides the characters mentioned by Captain Shelley, *P. gongonensis* is distinguishable from *P. diffusus* by not possessing the white chin of the latter species.

[At Takaungu this Sparrow was very common in the gardens; it was plentiful also at Nairobi, but very wary.—*A. B. P.*]

28. *SERINUS CITRINELLOIDES* (Rüpp.).

Spinus citrinelloides Reich. iii. p. 274.

a. Imm. Kikuyu Forest, 1st July, 1902.

In this specimen, which is no doubt quite a young bird, the feathers on the chin are yellow, and not dusky green as in the mature bird.

The species ranges from Abyssinia to Nyasaland.

29. *EMBERIZA FLAVIVENTRIS* Steph.

Emberiza flaviventris Reich. iii. p. 284.

a. Nairobi, 28th May, 1902. (No. 292.)

30. *MIRAFRA FISCHERI* (Reich.).

Mirafra fischeri Reich. iii. p. 339.

a. Mombasa.

[This Lark was common on the mainland near Mombasa. It makes a curious noise with its wings every now and then as it flies along.—*A. B. P.*]

31. *MIRAFRA CANTILLANS* Blyth.

Mirafra cantillans Grant, Nov. Zool. vii. p. 248 (1900); Grant & Reid, Ibis, 1901, p. 628; Shelley, B. of A. iii. p. 64 (1902); Reich. iii. p. 335.

a. ♀. M'buguni, 6th Feb., 1902.

This specimen undoubtedly belongs to *M. cantillans*, and is similar in plumage to a bird obtained at Filwa, S. Abyssinia, by Mr. A. E. Pease. I can find no record of this species having been obtained so far south as M'buguni. In his notes Mr. Percival mentions that M'buguni is south of Kilimanjaro.

32. *MOTACILLA CAMPESTRIS* Pall.

Budytes campestris Reich. iii. p. 306.

a. Takaungu, 1st April, 1901.

33. ANTHUS RUFULUS (Vieill.).

Anthus rufulus cinnamomeus Reich. iii. p. 313.

a. ♂. Takaungu, Dec. 1900.

b. Ad. Takaungu, 30th March, 1901. (No. 161.)

34. ANTHUS TRIVIALIS (Linn.).

Anthus trivialis Reich. iii. p. 311.

a. Ad. Kikuyu Forest, April 1902. (No. 272.)

35. TMETOTHYLACUS TENELLUS (Cab.).

Anthus tenellus Shelley, B. of A. ii. p. 326.*Tmetothylacus tenellus* Reich. iii. p. 325; Jackson, Ibis, 1905, p. 104.

a-d. ♂ vix ad. et ♀ imm. Tsavo Swamp, 15th Feb., 1902. (Nos. 241, 242, 243, 244.)

e. Imm. Nairobi, 5th June, 1902. (No. 303.)

This rare and interesting Pipit was met with by Mr. Percival near the Tsavo River, and one example was obtained at Nairobi. Nos. 241 to 243 are males, and are moulting into the adult plumage; the two others are quite young birds.

[Very common at one place near the Tsavo River; in flight the yellow of the wing is very conspicuous. The young bird marked No. 303 flew into my house at Nairobi. —A. B. P.]

36. MACRONYX CROCEUS (Vieill.).

Macronyx croceus Reich. iii. p. 321; Grant, Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. p. 314 (1910).

a. Kikuyu Forest, 29th June, 1902.

This is a very fine adult bird, with only a narrow shaft-streak of black immediately below the black gorget.

37. NECTARINIA REICHENOWI Fisch.

Drepanorhynchus reichenowi Reich. iii. p. 504.

a-e. [♂ ♀ et ♂ ♀ imm.] Nairobi, 27th & 28th June, 1902.

[I did not observe examples of this species until June, but during that month it was plentiful, though in poor plumage. —A. B. P.]

38. *NECTARINIA KILIMENSIS* Shelley.

Nectarinia kilimensis Grant, Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. p. 31 (1910).

a, b. [♂ ♀.] Kikuyu Forest, 29th March, 1902. (No. 352.)

c-e. [♂ ♀.] Nairobi, 27th to 29th June, 1902. (Nos. 313, 330, 337.)

[This is the commonest Sunbird in this part of East Africa.—*A. B. P.*]

39. *CINNYRIS GUTTURALIS* (Linn.).

Chalcomitra gutturalis Reich. iii. p. 464.

a. ♂ vix ad. Mombasa, 2nd Sept., 1900. (No. 19.)

b-d. ♀ et ♂ imm. Takaungu, Dec., Jan., and March. (Nos. 52, 53 & 55.)

The bird which Mr. Percival obtained at Mombasa (No. 19) has almost assumed adult plumage, the feathers on the margin of the breast are edged with white, and the black feathers on the belly and flanks are irregularly tipped with white and pale buff, giving it a mottled appearance: the greater wing-coverts are also light buff.

[This was the common Sunbird of the coast, and was very plentiful in the months of December and January, after which its numbers slightly diminished. It frequented the flowers of the Papai trees growing close to my house, and seemed quite fearless, even venturing into the middle of the town. In December there were many males in changing plumage, but these disappeared later.—*A. B. P.*]

40. *CINNYRIS MICRORHYNCHUS* Shelley.

Cinnyris microrhynchus Grant, Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. p. 327 (1910).

a. ♂ vix ad. Mombasa, 20th Sept., 1900. (No. 36.)

b. ♂. Takaungu, 31st March, 1901. (No. 168.)

In his paper quoted above, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant notes the strange differences in plumage of the male examples which he received from Ruwenzori, especially in the colour of the under tail-coverts. In the two male birds in Mr. Percival's collection this difference in colour is also borne out. A

fully adult male (No. 168) has the under tail-coverts brilliant metallic blue; the wing of this bird measures 2.25 inches: the other specimen, which is not quite adult, has the under tail-coverts tipped with metallic green; the wing of this bird measures 2.2 inches.

[Rare; only two seen anywhere on the coast.—*A. B. P.*]

41. *CINNYRIS KIRKI* Shelley.

Chalcomitra kirki Reich. iii. p. 460.

a, b. ♂ et imm. Takaungu, 22nd & 24th March, 1901.
(Nos. 57, 109.)

c. [♂] ad. Kikuyu Forest, 1st July, 1902. (No. 371.)

[Somewhat rare on the coast, mostly seen near Mombasa; scarce at Nairobi.—*A. B. P.*]

42. *CINNYRIS FALKENSTEINI* Fisch. & Reich.

Cinnyris venustus falkensteini Reich. iii. p. 474.

Cinnyris falkensteini Grant, Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. p. 325
(1910).

a, b. ♂. Nairobi, 29th May and 29th June, 1902.
(Nos. 240 & 335.)

c. ♂. Base of Mt. Kilimanjaro, 23rd Jan., 1902.
(No. 222.)

The adult male which Mr. Percival obtained at the foot of Mt. Kilimanjaro has the belly and flanks very much more orange-yellow than is the case with the Nairobi birds.

[Common on Kilimanjaro and in the Kikuyu Forest.—*A. B. P.*]

43. *ANTHOTHREPTES ZAMBESIANUS* Shelley.

Anthothreptes zambesiana Grant, Ibis, 1908, p. 286.

a, b. [♂ ♀.] Mombasa, Sept. 1900. (No. 20.)

c. ♂. Takaungu, 24th March, 1901. (No. 59.)

d, e. [♂ ♀.] Kikuyu Forest, 26th to 29th June, 1902.
(Nos. 342 & 346.)

[Common on Kilimanjaro and at the edge of the Kikuyu Forest. It was also fairly plentiful at Takaungu.—*A. B. P.*]

44. *PARUS ALBIVENTER* Shelley.

Parus albiventris Reich. iii. p. 514.

a. ♂. Nairobi, 27th June, 1902. (No. 331.)

b. [♀ ?] Kikuyu Forest, 1st July, 1902. (No. 370.)

The male bird from Nairobi is in a very worn condition, while the example from the Kikuyu Forest, which is probably an adult female, is in freshly moulted plumage.

[These Tits were met with in the open parts of the forest.—A. B. P.]

45. TELEPHONUS ERYTHROPTERUS Shaw.

Pomatorhynchus senegalus Reich. ii. p. 547.

Telephonus erythropterus Shaw; Grant, Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. p. 337 (1910).

a. ♂. Takaungu, 1st April. (No. 162.)

The specimen has the continuous buff eyebrow-stripe characteristic of this form.

[Common all along the coast. At Mombasa, Shimoni, and Takaungu it was found in the more open bush, and frequented the native gardens. At Nairobi it was rare.—A. B. P.]

46. LANIUS CAUDATUS Cab.

Lanius caudatus Reich. ii. p. 613; Grant, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 468.

a. [♀ .] Mombasa, 8th Sept., 1900. (No. 6.)

b. [♀ .] Malindi, 21st Feb., 1901. (No. 65.)

The specimens of these fine Shrikes are both in the freshly moulted plumage of the adult female, the sex of the bird obtained at Mombasa (marked male) having doubtless been wrongly determined. As Mr. Ogilvie-Grant points out in his paper, the adult female in freshly moulted plumage differs from the male in having a large patch of dark chestnut feathers on each side of the body.

[I found these Shrikes very common on the telegraph-wires near Malindi. At one spot I noticed fully fifty of them perched on the wires within a distance of three hundred yards. On the mainland, near Mombasa, they were scarce, and at Takaungu none were observed. They seem to prefer fairly open country, and to keep in small parties of from six to ten.—A. B. P.]

47. LANIUS HUMERALIS Stanl.

Lanius humeralis Grant, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 466; Reich. ii. p. 609.

a. [♀.] Kikuyu Forest, 29th June, 1902. (No. 333.)

The only example of this Shrike obtained by Mr. Percival is a female in very worn plumage. The under parts are strongly tinged with smoky brown and the tail is in a very worn condition, but the broad white tips to the outer tail-feathers seem to distinguish this species from *Lanius smithi* Fraser.

[This is the commonest Shrike here; it breeds in the thick thorn bushes.—A. B. P.]

48. LANIUS COLLURIO Linn.

Lanius collurio Grant, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 471; Reich. ii. p. 622.

a. ♂. Takaungu, April 1901. (No. 167.)

This specimen has the back very dark chestnut.

[A few only were seen before March, but during that month they became numerous on their migration northwards. At Nairobi from the middle of March to the beginning of May they were common. The last one was seen on May 20th.—A. B. P.]

49. LANIARIUS QUADRICOLOR Cassin.

Laniarius quadricolor Cassin, Pr. Ac. Philad. 1851, p. 245.

Chlorophoneus quadricolor Reich. ii. p. 566.

a. Ad. Malindi, 28th Feb., 1901. (No. 124.)

b. Ad. Takaungu, 15th March, 1901. (No. 123.)

In the adult male the basal portion of the central tail-feathers is olive-green, the remainder being black, but the bases of the outer webs of the outer tail-feathers are strongly washed with olive-green.

The adult female differs from the male in having the tail-feathers entirely green and in lacking the broad black band across the chest, which is indicated only by a few of the feathers being narrowly tipped with black.

An apparently immature female in the British Museum has the throat yellow and only the tips of the feathers scarlet

there is no black band across the chest; the two central pairs of tail-feathers are olive-green, and the remainder black, the outer webs being washed with olive.

The immature females are similar to the immature males, but have the tail-feathers entirely green.

A specimen in the British Museum from Durban has nearly assumed the plumage of the adult male, but the tail is almost entirely green, only the under surface of the feathers being edged with black.

Mr. Percival's birds, from Mombasa and Malindi, as well as a third specimen from Mombasa in the Museum, have the throat of a much deeper scarlet than the birds from Natal, and have much more black on the feathers of the tail; they are altogether richer in colour. But this is also shown in a specimen obtained in Portuguese East Africa by Mr. Claude Grant, so that the dark birds are not confined to the north, as I had at first supposed.

50. *DRYOSCOPIUS SUBLACTEUS* Cassin.

Laniarius sublacteus Reich. ii. p. 576.

a-c. ♂ et ♀ imm. Takaungu, March to 1st April, 1901. (Nos. 105, 116, 170.)

[This was the commonest Bush-Shrike on the coast. It was found everywhere in the thick bush. The native name for this species was "Belgopal."—*A. B. P.*]

51. *DRYOSCOPIUS FUNEBRIS* Hartl.

Laniarius funebris Reich. ii. p. 574.

a. ♀. Mt. Kilimanjaro, 18th Jan., 1902. (No. 214.)

52. *DRYOSCOPIUS SUAHELICUS* Neumann.

Dryoscopus cubla suahelicus Neumann, J. f. O. 1899, p. 414.

Dryoscopus cubla hamatus Reich. ii. p. 594.

a, b. ♂ ♀. South of Mt. Kilimanjaro, 9th Feb., 1902. (Nos. 231, 232.)

53. *DRYOSCOPIUS SALIMÆ* Finsch & Hartl.

Dryoscopus salimæ Neumann, J. f. O. 1899, p. 415.

Dryoscopus affinis Reich. ii. p. 590.

a, b. ♂ ♀. Takaungu, Feb. 1901. (No. 117.)

[Common all along the coast.—*A. B. P.*]

54. *Nicator gularis* Finsch. & Hartl.

Nicator gularis Reich. ii. p. 555.

a. Ad. Mt. Kilimanjaro, 9th Feb., 1902. (No. 234.)

55. *Nilaus minor* Sharpe.

Nilaus afer minor Reich. ii. p. 540.

Nilaus minor Bannerman, Ibis, 1910, p. 303.

a. ♂. Foot of Mt. Kilimanjaro, 21st Jan., 1902. (No. 219.)

[This bird was found in dense forest. It was very hard to see, and still harder to procure.—*A. B. P.*]

56. *Eurocephalus rueppelli* Bp.

Eurocephalus rüppelli Reich. ii. p. 526.

a. ♀. Kilimanjaro, 21st Jan., 1902. (No. 217.)

[This Shrike is found in the bush-countries at an elevation of about 2500–3000 ft. I did not meet with it on any higher ground.—*A. B. P.*]

57. *Sigmodus graculinus* Cab.

Sigmodus graculinus Jackson, Ibis, 1901, p. 48.

Sigmodus retzii graculinus Reich. ii. p. 536.

a. Ad. Shimoni, May 1901.

b, c. ♀ et imm. S. of Mt. Kilimanjaro, 9th Feb., 1902. (Nos. 238, 239.)

Mr. F. J. Jackson, in his paper quoted above, gives a review of the genus *Sigmodus*. In the three specimens which Mr. Percival obtained, those from Kilimanjaro shew faint spots on the primaries, whereas in the example from Shimoni none are apparent. All the specimens in the British Museum from Nyasaland, the Zambesi River, Angoniland, and Oliphant's River have the white bar on the primaries much pronounced.

[This bird was rare, one party of ten or twelve was seen at Takaungu, and one was obtained at Shimoni, near Mt. Kilimanjaro, where it seemed to be much more plentiful.—*A. B. P.*]

58. SYLVIELLA MICRURA (Rüpp.).

Sylvietta leucopsis Reich. iii. p. 629.

a. ♀. Foot of Mt. Kilimanjaro, 21st Jan., 1902. (No. 216.)

See the remarks on *Sylviella brachyura* by Mr. Grant, Ibis, 1907, p. 593.

59. SYLVIELLA WHYTHI Shelley.

Sylviella whythii Grant, Ibis, 1900, p. 157.*Sylvietta whytei* Reich. iii. p. 627.

a. Mombasa. (No. 22.)

60. CAMAROPTERA GRISEOVIRIDIS (v. Müll.).

Camaroptera griseoviridis Reich. iii. p. 616.

a. Ad. Tanganiko, Feb. 1901. (No. 128.)

b. ♀. Foot of Mt. Kilimanjaro, 21st Jan., 1902. (No. 218.)

61. EREMOMELA SCOTOPS Sundev.

Eremomela scotops Reich. iii. p. 638.

a, b. Imm. Nairobi, 28th May, 1902. (Nos. 282, 283.)

This Warbler is known from Mashonaland and the country north of the Transvaal. Hitherto, so far as I can ascertain, it has never been recorded from Nairobi. The birds obtained by Mr. Percival are both immature, and have the belly and flanks white, very faintly tinged with yellow.

[These two examples were shot out of a flock of eight or ten birds, all of which appeared to be immature.—A. B. P.]

62. EUPRINODES FLAVOCINCTA Sharpe.

Euprinodes flavocincta Sharpe, J. f. O. 1882, p. 346.*Euprinodes golzi* Fischer & Reich. J. f. O. 1884, p. 182.*Apalis flavocincta* Reich. iii. p. 612.

a. Ad. Nairobi.

E. golzi from Aruscha appears to be synonymous with *E. flavocincta*. In his key to the species of *Apalis* Dr. Reichenow (iii. p. 600) says that the entire head is grey, but on referring to the original description given by Drs. Fischer and Reichenow (J. f. O. 1884, p. 182) we are

expressly informed that the feathers on the hinder part of the head are grey tipped with olive-green, which is the distinguishing characteristic of *E. flavocincta*. The type of *E. golzi* was procured at Great Aruscha, while the typical examples of *E. flavocincta* were procured by Hildebrandt on the Athi River in Ukamba.

[I only saw one example of this species at Kilimanjaro besides the bird obtained at Nairobi.—*A. B. P.*]

63. *PRINIA MYSTACEA* Rüpp.

Prinia mystacea Reich. iii. p. 590.

a. Ad. Mombasa.

b. Ad. Nairobi, 21st May, 1902. (No. 285.)

64. *CISTICOLA RUF*A (Fraser).

Cisticola rufa Reich. iii. p. 567.

a. ♂ imm. Shimoni, 18th May, 1901.

Upper mandible horn-coloured, lower mandible yellowish flesh-coloured; legs pale flesh-coloured.

65. *CISTICOLA LUGUBRIS* (Rüpp.).

Cisticola lugubris Reich. iii. p. 552.

a. Ad. Takaungu, 15th March, 1901. (No. 132.)

b. Shimoni, June 1901.

The native name for this bird is said to be "Dohasā."

66. *CISTICOLA CINERASCENS* (Heugl.).

Cisticola semitorques Reich. iii. p. 563.

a, b. ♂. Kikuyu Forest, 23rd & 24th April, 1902. (Nos. 263, 268.)

67. *CISTICOLA NUCHALIS* Reich.

Cisticola nuchalis Jackson, Ibis, 1901, p. 59.

Cisticola ambigua Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. xi. p. 28 (1900).

Cisticola robusta nuchalis Reich. iii. p. 555.

a, b. Kikuyu Forest, April 1902.

Dr. Sharpe has separated examples from Mau under the name *Cisticola ambigua* on account of their uniform flanks. This difference seems to be individual and is certainly not of specific importance.

68. *CISTICOLA CHINIANA* (Smith).*Cisticola chiniana* Reich. iii. p. 546.

a. ♀. Shimoni, 19th May, 1901.

Bill horn-coloured; legs pale flesh-coloured.

69. *CISTICOLA ERYTHROPS* (Hartl.).*Cisticola erythrops* Reich. iii. p. 568.

a. Kikuyu Forest, 29th June, 1902.

70. *CISTICOLA PICTIPENNIS* Madarász.*Cisticola pictipennis* Reich. iii. p. 564; Grant, Ibis, 1908, p. 295.

a, b. Ad. Nairobi, Kikuyu Forest, 29th June, 1902.

This rare species has recently been recorded by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant from the Mfumbiro Volcanoes, where it was procured by Mr. Douglas Carruthers. It was also found at Nairobi by Mr. F. J. Jackson. The present specimens, which were procured in the latter locality, agree perfectly with those examined by Mr. Grant, and are probably both males, as the wing-measurement is 2.15 inches (=54 mm.) in both.

71. *PHILOMELA GOLZI* Cab.*Aedon golzi* Reich. iii. p. 787.

a. Ad. Takaungu, 30th March, 1901. (No. 165.)

P. golzi is known to be found in Equatorial Africa in winter, but the British Museum does not contain any specimens from that country. The example procured by Mr. Percival agrees with those from Turkestan and S. Arabia. It was the only specimen met with by him.

72. *MONTICOLA SAXATILIS* (Linn.).*Monticola saxatilis* Reich. iii. p. 699.

a, b. ♂ ♀. Takaungu, 27th & 28th March. (Nos. 106 & 151.)

[I did not meet with this bird until March 20th, but after that date it became extremely common. The males outnumbered the females considerably; after March 30th more females began to appear. All the birds were extremely fat.—A. B. P.]

73. *COSSYPHA HEUGLINI* Hartl.

Cossypha heuglini Reich. iii. p. 758.

a. ♂. Takaungu, 26th March. (No. 149.)

b. ♀. Swamp at Nairobi, 20th May, 1902. (No. 291.)

[This bird has a very pretty song. It was more often heard than seen. Whilst singing it has a habit of jerking the wings and tail. At Nairobi it was fairly common in the reed-beds and thick scrub.—A. B. P.]

74. *MYRMECOCICHLA CRYPTOLEUCA* Sharpe.

Myrmecocichla aethiops cryptoleuca Reich. iii. p. 706.

a, b. ♂. Nairobi, 5th & 15th June, 1902. (Nos. 304 & 309.)

[A common species in this part of British East Africa.—A. B. P.]

75. *SAXICOLA PILEATA* (Gmel.).

Saxicola pileata Reich. iii. p. 718.

a. ♀. Mombasa.

b. Shimoni, 19th May, 1901.

This Wheatear has not hitherto been recorded from Mombasa. It is a southern form which has an extensive range in South Africa. Mr. Jackson procured it as far north as Lake Naivasha. The only note Mr. Percival has made is that it is rare.

76. *ERYTHROPYGIA ZAMBESIANA* Sharpe.

Erythropygia zambesiana Reich. iii. p. 774.

a. ♂. Takaungu, 12th Jan., 1901. (No. 146.)

77. *CICHLADUSA GUTTATA* (Heugl.).

Cichladusa guttata Reich. iii. p. 766.

a, b. ♂. Takaungu, 10th Feb. & 24th March, 1901. (Nos. 142 & 147.)

Examples of this species from the East Coast-districts are distinctly smaller than those found in Uganda and the Lake District. In Mr. Percival's specimens from Takaungu and in a female procured by Dr. Fischer at Kau, to the north of Malindi, the wing measures 3·0 to 3·1 inches, while in specimens from the interior it varies in length from 3·3 to 3·55 inches.

78. CICHLADUSA ARCUATA Peters.

Cichladusa arcuata Reich. iii. p. 765.

a. Mombasa. (No. 21.)

b. ♂. Shimoni, 19th May, 1901.

Bill dark horn-coloured; legs slate-brown.

[This bird was not common. It was found in thick bush.

—A. B. P.]

79. CRATEROPUS SQUAMULATUS Shelley.

Crateropus squamulatus Shelley, Ibis, 1884, p. 45; Reich. iii. p. 661.

a. Mombasa.

The example obtained by Mr. Percival at Mombasa agrees entirely with Capt. Shelley's description in the paper quoted above. The under parts and under tail-coverts are much less rufous than in the type-specimen from the same locality, which is in the British Museum.

[This was an extremely noisy bird. It was not uncommon in the more open bush.—A. B. P.]

80. ARGYA SATURATA Sharpe.

Argya rubiginosa heuglini Reich. iii. p. 673.

a-c. ♂ ♀. Takaungu, 29th & 30th March, 1901. (Nos. 159, 163, & 164.)

The upper parts in this dark coastal form of *Argya* appear to be rather characteristic, and help to distinguish it from the allied forms *A. rubiginosa* and *A. rufula*. In the present specimens the general colour above is darker brown, with well-marked dark shaft-streaks to the feathers of the crown, nape, and back, whereas these markings are scarcely apparent in the allied forms. The other distinguishing features, such as the chestnut colour of the lores, are given by Dr. Sharpe in his original description (*cf.* P. Z. S. 1895, p. 488).

[Fairly common in the more open bush.—A. B. P.]

81. MACROSPHENUS KRETSCHMERI (Reich. & Neum.).

Macrosphenus kretschmeri Reich. iii. p. 614.

a. South of Mt. Kilimanjaro, 9th Feb., 1902. (No. 233.)

The type of this rare species was also procured on Mt.

Kilimanjaro. The specimen obtained by Mr. Percival is somewhat shorter than those measured by Dr. Reichenow, the total length being about 155 mm. (as against 170 mm.), wing 68, tail 68. The bird should probably be placed in a distinct genus. It differs from typical examples of *Macrosphenus* in having a shorter and stouter bill and a longer tail. It is a welcome addition to the British Museum, in which it was not previously represented.

82. *PYCNONOTUS LAYARDI* GURNEY.

Pycnonotus layardi Reich. iii. p. 423.

a. Ad. Mombasa. (No. 117.)

b. Ad. Takaungu, 27th March, 1901. (No. 126.)

c. Ad. Kikuyu Forest, 30th June, 1902. (No. 359.)

[This Bulbul is one of the commonest birds in Eastern Africa.—A. B. P.]

83. *CHLOROCICHLA PERCIVALI* NEUM.

Criniger gracilirostris percivali Neumann, Orn. Monatsb. p. 185 (1903).

Andropadus gracilirostris Reich. (nec Strickl.) iii. p. 411 [part.].

a. ♀. Kikuyu Forest, 29th March, 1902. (No. 252.)

b. Ad. Nairobi, 21st May, 1902. (No. 310.) [*Type of the species.*]

The type of this species is in the British Museum; the specimen is labelled in Professor Neumann's handwriting. He was permitted to examine and describe this new species in Mr. Percival's collection on the understanding that it was to be made the type of the species. We observe, however, that Professor Neumann states that the type-specimen is in the Berlin Museum (*cf.* Orn. Monatsb. 1903, p. 185), but this may be an error! *Chlorocichla percivali* is distinguished from *C. gracilirostris* by its brighter green upper parts and greyer under parts.

84. *PHYLLOSTROPHUS STREPITANS* REICH.

Phyllastrephus strepitans Reich. iii. p. 405.

Phyllostrophus pauper Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1895, p. 489.

a, b. ♀. Mombasa, Aug. and Oct. 1900. (Nos. 5 & 28.)
Iris hazel.

The British Museum possesses examples of this brown-backed species from the Shebeli River in Southern Somaliland (whence came the type-specimen of *P. pauper* Sharpe), the Omo River in South-western Abyssinia, Gwasa Nyro (British East Africa), and Dar-es-Salaam on the coast of German East Africa. The last-named locality appears to be its southern limit. The type of *P. strepitans* was procured at Malindi. To the south *P. suahelicus* is found, and, according to Dr. Reichenow, ranges from the Pangani River to the Rufiji River in German East Africa. The British Museum possesses specimens of this olive-backed species from the Rovuma River and from Nyasaland.

85. *ANDROPADUS EUGENIUS* Reich.

Andropadus latirostris eugenius Reich. iii. p. 415.

a, b. Kikuyu Forest, 24th April to 30th Jan., 1902.
(Nos. 267 & 354.)

The stripes on the sides of the throat appear to be wider and of a brighter yellow in the male than in the female. Mr. Percival failed to ascertain the sex of the two specimens mentioned above, but they are probably male and female, as indicated by the markings on the throat.

[These birds are not rare, but keep to the thick bush and are consequently hard to procure.—*A. B. P.*]

86. *ANDROPADUS INSULARIS* Hartl.

Andropadus insularis Reich. iii. p. 48.

a, b. Takaungu.

Dr. Reichenow (*op. cit.*) has referred *A. flavescens* Hartl. to the synonymy of *A. insularis* Hartl., and distinguishes the present yellower form (from Malindi and Zanzibar) under the trinomial "*A. i. subalaris*." The allied form *A. flavescens* Hartl., described from Zanzibar, differs from the present in having the under wing-coverts bright golden yellow, while the belly is also of a somewhat brighter yellow.

[Common in the thickest bush. It is a noisy bird.—*A. B. P.*]

87. CAMPOPHAGA NIGRA Vieill.

Campephaga nigra Reich. ii. p. 518.

a. ♀. Foot of Mt. Kilimanjaro, 20th Jan., 1902. (No. 223.)

88. GRAUCALUS CÆSIUS Licht.

Coracina cæsia Reich. ii. p. 514.*Coracina pura* Reich. ii. p. 515.

Graucalus cæsius Grant, Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. p. 389 (1910).

a. [♂.] Nairobi, 28th June, 1902. (No. 324 a.)

89. ALSEONAX MURINUS Fisch. & Reich.

Alseonax murinus Reich. ii. p. 458.

a, b. Ad. et imm. Kikuyu Forest, 30th June & 1st July, 1902. (Nos. 351 & 366.)

90. MUSCICAPA CÆRULESCENS Hartl.

Alseonax cærulescens Reich. ii. p. 454.

a. ♀. Mt. Kilimanjaro, 9th Feb., 1902. (No. 237.)

91. BRADYORNIS SUBALARIS Sharpe.

Bradornis pallidus murinus Reich. ii. p. 436.

a, b. ♂. Mombasa, 7th Sept., 1900. (No. 3.)

c, d. Takaungu, 27th March.

The wing-measurements of these four examples are 3·2–3·25 inches, that of the type-specimen is 3·2 inches.

[These Flycatchers, locally known as "Shotâ," were very common; they were usually seen in pairs haunting open spaces, and when the bush was cleared they took possession of the "Shambas," where they might be found frequenting the same tree-stump time after time.—A. B. P.]

92. DIOPTRORNIS FISCHERI Reich.

Dioptrornis fischeri Reich. ii. p. 440.

a-c. ♀ et imm. Kikuyu Forest, 23rd April to 30th June, 1902. (Nos. 264, 338, 353.)

No. 353, an immature bird, differs from the adult specimens in having the greater wing-coverts and outer pair of tail-feathers spotted with white at the extremity; the breast

is distinctly tinged with sandy brown, producing a somewhat soiled appearance.

[From April to July this species was very common, but previously to that none were seen.—*A. B. P.*]

93. *TARSIGER ORIENTALIS* Fisch. & Reich.

Tarsiger orientalis Reich. iii. p. 778.

a. Nairobi, 5th June, 1902. (No. 305.)

94. *CHLOROPETA MASSAICA* Fisch. & Reich.

Chloropeta massaica Grant, Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. p. 396 (1910).

a-b. Kikuyu Forest, 18th May, 1902. (Nos. 273, 280.)

Mr. Percival met with this rare Flycatcher in the Kikuyu Forest. I have compared his specimens with others from Nairobi and Abyssinia in the British Museum, and find them similar in every respect.

The curious point is that the type-specimen of the nearly allied, but quite distinct, species *C. storeyi* Grant [*cf.* Bull. B. O. C. xix. p. 32 (1906)] was procured on the Nairobi River at an elevation of 5450 ft., which is close to the Kikuyu Forest. *C. storeyi* is an altogether darker bird and has the entire crown sooty black. In the original description the locality is given as "Chedaro," but this has been proved to be the Masai name for the bird.

95. *BATIS SENEGALENSIS* (Linn.).

Batis senegalensis Reich. ii. p. 480.

a. Ad. Takaungu, 29th March, 1901. (No. 161 a.)

[These pretty little Flycatchers were not uncommon; they were usually found in pairs or small parties. I came across a young bird just out of the nest in December.—*A. B. P.*]

96. *BIAS MUSICUS* (Vieill.).

Bias musicus Reich. ii. p. 469.

a. ♀. Takaungu, 16th March, 1901. (No. 131.)

[I saw one pair at Mombasa, and obtained a female at Takaungu.—*A. B. P.*]

97. TERPSIPHONE PLUMBEICEPS Reich.

Tchitreia plumbeiceps Reich. ii. p. 510.

Terpsiphone plumbeiceps Swynnerton, Ibis, 1908, p. 98.

a, b. ♂. Takaungu, Feb. 1901. (No. 133.)

c. ♂. Shimoni, 19th May, 1901.

Iris blue; upper mandible black, lower mandible slate-coloured; legs bluish slate-coloured.

According to Dr. Reichenow this species ranges from South Africa northwards along the lake-district to the Congo and Niam Niam. It does not appear to have been recorded from the coast-district of East Africa.

[Common in thick bush near Shimoni.—A. B. P.]

98. TERPSIPHONE VIRIDIS (Müll.).

Tchitreia viridis Reich. ii. p. 504.

a-c. [♂] et imm. Kikuyu Forest, 29th–30th May, 1902. (Nos. 344, 348, 349.)

No. 349 is a male with the edges of the inner primaries and secondaries white; the tail with its long middle pair of tail-feathers is entirely chestnut.

No. 344 has the tips of the greater secondary wing-coverts white, but the rest of the upper parts are chestnut.

99. TROCHOCERCUS BIVITTATUS Reich.

Trochocercus bivittatus Reich. ii. p. 499.

a. ♀. Mt. Kilimanjaro, 9th Feb., 1902. (No. 235.)

The specimen is in freshly moulted plumage. It is darker on the upper parts than two female examples in the British Museum, and does not shew the olive-green tint which seems to be characteristic of them.

100. HIRUNDO MONTEIRI Hartl.

Hirundo monteiri Reich. ii. p. 416.

a. Ad. Tanganiko, Feb. 1901. (No. 121.)

[This Swallow was not found in Takaungu, but was common at Tanganiko, about twelve to fifteen miles distant. It appeared to be breeding in the hollows of the bark of a Baobab tree. Its flight was heavy and powerful, and it seemed to prefer to sit on the tops of trees.—A. B. P.]

101. *HIRUNDO PUELLA* Temm. & Schl.*Hirundo puella* Reich. ii. p. 413.

a. Ad. Kikuyu Forest, 29th June, 1902. (No. 326.)

102. *THRIPIAS SCHOENSIS* (Rüpp.).*Mesopicos schoensis* Reich. ii. p. 191.

a. [♀.] Near Shimoni.

103. *MESOPICUS RHODEOGASTER* Fisch. & Reich.*Mesopicos spodocephalus rhodeogaster* Reich. ii. p. 188.

a. [♂.] Nairobi, 5th June, 1902. (No. 306.)

M. rhodeogaster (the type of which was from Masailand) is closely allied to *M. spodocephalus*, from which it is distinguished in having the breast and flanks of a much greyer colour. It also has a barred tail, whereas in examples of *M. spodocephalus* in the British Museum these bars are absent. This latter character is, however, of small importance, as it has already been pointed out that the variation in the markings on the wings and tail is largely due to immaturity.

[Only a few were seen.—A. B. P.]

104. *CAMPOThERA NUBICA* (Gm.).*Dendromus nubicus* Reich. ii. p. 178.

a. [♀.] Mombasa, Oct. 1900. (No. 29.)

b. [♀.] Shimoni, May 1901.

105. *CAMPOThERA MALHERBII* (Cassin).*Dendromus malherbei* Reich. ii. p. 172.

a, b. ♂ ♀. Mombasa, Oct. 1900. (Nos. 30, 31.)

106. *IYNX PECTORALIS* (Vig.).*Iynx pectoralis* Reich. ii. p. 164.

a. Ad. Nairobi, 29th May, 1902. (No. 290.)

Mr. Percival remarks that this Wryneck is rare in British East Africa.

107. *INDICATOR INDICATOR* (Gm.).*Indicator indicator* Reich. ii. p. 104.

a. Ad. Takaungu, 18th March, 1901. (No. 63.)

[Honey-Guides were scarce at Takaungu ; I only saw this

one bird as we were marching to Malindi. In the bush-country they were fairly numerous, and I have not the slightest doubt as to the truth of their leading men to bees' nests.—*A. B. P.*]

108. *BARBATULA AFFINIS* Reich.

Barbatula affinis Reich. ii. p. 152.

a, b. ♂. Malindi, 1st March, 1901. (Nos. 61, 62.)

[These little Barbets are very difficult to see, though often heard. At Malindi I shot two examples out of a small party of them.—*A. B. P.*]

109. *BARBATULA BILINEATA* (Sund.).

Barbatula bilineata Reich. ii. p. 147.

a. ♂. Takaungu.

Dr. Reichenow gives the range of this species as South-east Africa, from Zululand to Nyasaland. The example obtained at Takaungu by Mr. Percival is slightly smaller than those in the British Museum. Total length about 3·7 inches; wing 2·0; tail 1·2; tarsus 0·6.

110. *LYBIUS MELANOPTERUS* (Peters).

Lybius melanopterus Reich. ii. p. 121.

a. Ad. Mombasa, May 1903. (No. 160.)

[The Red-headed Barbet was not uncommon in the open country near Mombasa and also in the neighbourhood of Malindi.—*A. B. P.*]

111. *LYBIUS SENEX* (Reich.).

Lybius senex Reich. ii. p. 123.

a, b. Ad. Nairobi, 29th June, 1902. (Nos. 334, 334*a*.)

[This Barbet was not uncommon; it was usually met with in small flocks of five or six birds.—*A. B. P.*]

112. *SMILORHIS KILIMENSIS* Shelley.

Buccanodon kilimense Reich. ii. p. 142.

a, b. ♂. South of Mt. Kilimanjaro, 8th and 9th Feb., 1902. (Nos. 229, 230.)

The type of this species, which is in the British Museum, was procured on Kilimanjaro by Mr. H. C. V. Hunter.

The two birds obtained by Mr. Percival in February are in worn condition and moulting.

113. *GALLIREX CHLOROCHLAMYS* Shelley.

Gallirex chlorochlamys Reich. ii. p. 40.

a. Ad. Kikuyu Forest, 20th May, 1902. (No. 295.)

[A common species in all the forest-country of E. Africa.—*A. B. P.*]

114. *TURACUS FISCHERI* (Reich.).

Turacus fischeri Reich. ii. p. 44 (1902).

a. Ad. Shimoni, 10th June, 1901. (No. 66.)

[This is by no means a common species.—*A. B. P.*]

115. *COCCYSTES ALBONOTATUS* Shelley.

Coccytes albonotatus Shelley, Cat. Birds B. M. xix. p. 224 (1891).

Coccytes serratus Reich. ii. p. 75.

a, b. Ad. Takaungu, March 1901. (Nos. 134, 135.)

[During my march this Cuckoo was common and very noisy. It seems to visit this part of Africa for about six weeks only in the year.—*A. B. P.*]

116. *COCCYSTES GLANDARIUS* (Linn.).

Coccytes glandarius Reich. ii. p. 81.

a. Ad. Lake Naivasha, Nov. 1901. (No. 295 a.)

This is a very fine adult example in freshly moulted plumage.

[The Great Spotted Cuckoo is rare in British East Africa.—*A. B. P.*]

117. *CHRYSOCOCCYX KLAASI* (Steph.).

Chrysococcyx klaasi Reich. ii. p. 98.

a. ♀ imm. Takaungu, Jan. 1901. (No. 127.)

b, c. ♀. Kikuyu Forest, 5th April, 1902. (Nos. 260, 261.)

[This little Cuckoo was numerous at Takaungu, but seems to leave the district before February, only one or two individuals being subsequently heard.—*A. B. P.*]

118. *COLIUS LEUCOTIS* Rüpp.

Colius leucotis Reich. ii. p. 204; Sclat. Wytsman's Gen. Av., Coliidae, p. 5 (1905).

a. ♀. Mombasa, 26th Aug., 1900. (No. 4.)

b. Ad. Takaungu.

Feet coral-pink.

The native name for this bird is "Shuella."

[This Coly is a very common species, and extremely destructive to gardens; I may mention that they took most of my custard-apples without waiting for them to ripen.—A. B. P.]

119. *CYPSELUS AFFINIS* (Gray & Hardw.).

Apus affinis Reich. ii. p. 382.

a, b. Ad. Mombasa, Oct. 1900. (No. 38.)

[There were three colonies of these Swifts near Mombasa; one, about three miles from the town, contained several hundred nests, which formed a bunch as large as a clothes-basket. In October I pulled down eight or ten of them, but found no eggs.

A second colony, which was situated under the veranda of one of the houses in Mombasa, was almost, if not quite, as large. The third was in a small cave on the north side of Takaungu Creek, just above high-water mark, but this I did not examine at close quarters.—A. B. P.]

120. *CYPSELUS SHELLEYI* Salvad.

Apus shelleyi Reich. ii. p. 378.

a, b. ♀. Kikuyu Forest, May 1902. (Nos. 276, 288.)

These examples belong to a rare species, which ranges from Shoa to British Central Africa. There are specimens of it in the British Museum from Shoa, Zomba in Nyasaland, and Mount Kinangop in the Naivasha District.

121. *CAPRIMULGUS FOSSEI* Hartl.

Caprimulgus fossei clarus Reich. ii. p. 367.

Caprimulgus fossei Reich. ii. p. 365; Grant, Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. p. 428 (1910).

a, b. ♀. Takaungu, Dec. 1900 and 23rd Jan., 1901. (Nos. 139, 141.)

c. ♀. Malindi, 3rd March, 1901. (No. 140.)

The wing-measurements of the three birds are, respectively, 5.45, 5.5, and 5.75 inches.

[Nightjars were not particularly common at Takaungu, but a few pairs were found in the neighbourhood. At Malindi they were more plentiful, and there I found two eggs, placed under a bush amongst dead leaves. One night at Takaungu I saw three of these Nightjars hawking for insects round the tops of the trees. They were rare at Shimoni.—A. B. P.]

122. CAPRIMULGUS FRENATUS Salvad.

Caprimulgus frenatus Reich. ii. p. 357.

a. ♂. Kikuyu Forest, 27th June, 1902. (No. 327.)

123. BYCANISTES FISTULATOR (Cass.).

Bycanistes fistulator Reich. ii. p. 244.

a. ♀. Umtondea, 10th March, 1901. (No. 108.)

[This Hornbill was not uncommon at Umtondea, a locality near Malindi. It is noisy, and very wary.—A. B. P.]

124. LOPHOCEROS MELANOLEUCUS Licht.

Lophoceros melanoleucos Reich. ii. p. 249.

a. ♂. Kikuyu Forest, 20th May, 1902. (No. 294.)

[This Hornbill was not so often seen as the larger species. It keeps lower down in the trees, and its cries do not draw attention to its presence, as is the case with the larger bird. It is usually found in pairs, and often half a dozen pairs congregate together. Their cry resembles a very melancholy whine. I found these birds most numerous outside the thick belt of bush, where the larger species was not found.—A. B. P.]

125. IRRISOR JACKSONI Sharpe.

Irrisor jacksoni Reich. ii. p. 343 (1902).

a. ♀. Nairobi, 3rd June, 1902. (No. 301.)

Bill and feet red.

126. RHINOPOMASTUS SCHALOWI Neum.

Rhinopomastus cyanomelas schalowi Reich. ii. p. 347.

Rhinopomastus schalowi Neum. J. f. O. 1900, p. 221; Grant, Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. p. 433.

a. ♂. Takaungu, 2nd Dec. (No. 137.)

This species has been separated from the southern form of *R. cyanomelas* by Dr. Neumann; it is distinguished by having a very much wider white subterminal bar on the outer tail-feathers. Dr. Sharpe in his 'Hand-list' gives the range of *R. cyanomelas* as "S. Africa, north to Benguela and the Zambesi," and of *R. schalowi* as "East Africa, north to Mombasa."

[Fairly common, usually met with in pairs, creeping about the trunks of trees or dead branches.—*A. B. P.*]

127. MELITTOPHAGUS OREOBATES Sharpe.

Melittophagus oreobates Reich. ii. p. 303.

a, b. Imm. Kikuyu Forest, 30th June, 1902. (Nos. 356, 358.)

Both these birds are in immature plumage, the feathers of the breast being widely tipped with green, while the band across the throat is wanting.

128. MELITTOPHAGUS CYANOSTICTUS (Cab.).

Melittophagus cyanostictus Reich. ii. p. 308.

a. ♀. Takaungu, March 1901. (No. 118.)

[A common species. It breeds in holes in the sides of pits or in hollows in the ground.—*A. B. P.*]

129. PŒOCEPHALUS FUSCICAPILLUS (Verr. & Des Murs).

Pœocephalus fuscicapillus Reich. ii. p. 16.

a. ♀. Takaungu, 15th March, 1901. (No. 111.)

The native name for this bird is "Durrah."

130. GLAUCIDIUM PERLATUM (Vieill.).

Glaucidium perlatum Reich. i. p. 674.

a. ♂. Near Kilimanjaro, 20th Feb., 1902. (No. 249.)

[This was the only specimen seen; it was found asleep in a thorn-tree.—*A. B. P.*]

131. ASTUR TACHIRO (Daud.).

Astur tachiro Reich. i. p. 552.

a. ♀ imm. Takaungu, Feb. 1901.

b. Imm. Kikuyu Forest, 23rd April, 1902. (No. 248.)

These are both young birds and are conspicuously small.

The wing-measurement of specimen *a* is 8 inches, that of specimen *b* 8·3 inches. The tarsus in both examples measures 2·35 inches.

[No. 248 was obtained in the forest at the foot of Mt. Kilimanjaro.—*A. B. P.*]

132. *MACHÆRHAMPHUS ANDERSSONI* (Gurn.).

Machærhamphus anderssoni Reich. i. p. 596.

a. ♂ imm. Takaungu, Nov. 1900.

Mr. Percival was the first to discover the occurrence of this rare crepuscular Hawk in East Africa. It is closely related to the Honey-Buzzards (*Pernis*). It was observed at dusk on several occasions, flying very swiftly over Mr. Percival's house in pursuit of bats, but in the bad light it was extremely difficult to procure specimens.

133. *CERCHNEIS NAUMANNI* (Fleisch.).

Cerchneis naumanni Reich. i. p. 644.

a, b. ♂ ♀ et imm. Kikuyu Forest, 5th April, 1902. (Nos. 257, 258.)

Specimen 257 is an interesting example; it has almost attained the plumage of the adult male, the secondaries and greater wing-coverts being rufous barred with black, and the outer tail-feathers buff barred with black.

[During the plague-outbreak in Nairobi I had charge of a quarantine camp on the edge of the Kikuyu Forest. Every night at sundown a flight of small Hawks used to pass, and one night I managed to secure three birds, two of which belonged to this species.—*A. B. P.*]

134. *CERCHNEIS AMURENSIS* (Radde).

Cerchneis vespertina Reich. i. p. 634 (part.).

a. ♂. Kikuyu Forest, 5th April, 1902. (No. 259.)

Dr. Reichenow does not appear to recognise *C. amurensis* as distinct from *C. vespertina*, though it is a perfectly different species: the adults are easily distinguished by the colour of the under wing-coverts; in *C. vespertina* these are grey-blue, and in *C. amurensis* white.

This specimen was shot in company with two of the last-named species, flying at sunset.

135. *POLYBOROIDES TYPICUS* A. Smith.

Polyboroides typicus Reich. i. p. 531.

a. Ad. Takaungu.

136. *NYROCA BRUNNEA* (Eyton).

Nyroca capensis Reich. i. p. 108.

a. [♂.] Lake Naivasha. (No. 3.)

There is an abnormally large patch of white feathers at the base of the lower mandible. The specimen is in moult.

[This and the two following species were common on Lake Naivasha.—*A. B. P.*]

137. *NETTION PUNCTATUM* (Burchell).

Anas punctata Reich. i. p. 120.

a. [♂.] Lake Naivasha. (No. 1.)

138. *PÆCILONETTA ERYTHORHYNCHA* (Gm.).

Anas erythrorhyncha Reich. i. p. 118.

a. Ad. Lake Naivasha.

139. *ARDEA MELANOCEPHALA* Vig. & Childr.

Ardea melanocephala Reich. i. p. 380.

a. Ad. Takaungu, March 1901. (No. 110.)

140. *RHINOPTILUS BISIGNATUS* (Hartl.).

Rhinoptilus bisignatus Reich. i. p. 160.

a. ♂. Lake Njiri, 22nd Jan., 1902. (No. 221.)

[A few of these birds were seen in the salt deserts near Lake Njiri and at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro. During flight the chestnut on the wings is very conspicuous.—

A. B. P.]

141. *HIMANTOPUS HIMANTOPUS* (Linn.).

Himantopus himantopus Reich. i. p. 207.

a. ♀ imm. Lake Naivasha. (No. 206.)

[The Black-winged Stilt was common on Lake Naivasha.—*A. B. P.*]

142. *TOTANUS STAGNATILIS* Bechst.

Totanus stagnatilis Reich. i. p. 220.

a. ♀. Lake Naivasha. (No. 204.)

[The Marsh-Sandpiper was plentiful on the shores of Lake Naivasha.—*A. B. P.*]

143. MACHETES PUGNAX (Linn.).

Totanus pugnax Reich. i. p. 216.

a, b. [♂ ♀.] Lake Naivasha. (Nos. 205, 207.)

[Ruffs and Reeves were common on the shores of Lake Naivasha.—A. B. P.]

144. PODICIPES CAPENSIS Licht.

Colymbus capensis Reich. i. p. 18.

a. ♂ juv. Mombasa, 26th Aug., 1900. (No. 7.)

This is quite a young bird, with the sides of the face and throat white, streaked and blotched with brown; the rufous feathers are just making their appearance.

145. COLUMBA GUINEA (Linn.).

Columba guinea Reich. i. p. 401.

a. Mt. Kilimanjaro, 18th Jan., 1902. (No. 250.)

[Multitudes of these Pigeons came to drink at a water-hole near Kilimanjaro.—A. B. P.]

146. EXCALFACTORIA ADANSONI (Verr.).

Excalfactoria adansoni Reich. i. p. 509.

a. [♀.] Mombasa, Sept. 1900. (No. 14.)

XXXII.—*Proceedings of the Fifth International Congress of Ornithologists.*

THE Fifth International Congress of Ornithologists was held this year at Berlin under the presidency of Professor Anton Reichenow. A meeting, to enable the members who had already arrived to renew their acquaintanceship, was held on Sunday evening, the 29th of May, in the Landwehr Offizier-Kasino, Hardenbergstrasse, close to the Zoological Gardens, where most of the subsequent gatherings were also held. But the first formal meeting took place in the Grand Saloon of the Zoological Gardens in the forenoon of the 30th of May, when Professor Reichenow gave an excellent address on the progress of ornithology during the last one hundred and fifty years, and on its present state. Prior to the President's Address the election of officers for the meeting took place,